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**Nesting of the Worm-eating Warbler** (*Helminthotherus vermivorus*) **in Southern Connecticut.**—One of our most trustworthy collectors, Mr. Harry W. Flint, formerly of Deep River, but now of New Haven, Conn., took a nest of this rare species at New Haven, June 7, 1885, containing five eggs. He writes that "the nest was on the ground, and composed almost wholly of leaves, and lined with red rootlets; it was not roofed over, but the leaves of the *Kalmia*, near the roots of which it was placed, almost hid it from sight. Indeed, it was so clearly hidden that when I took my eyes off it to follow the bird, it required fully a minute to find the nest again, although I had not moved." It was on a hill-side, in a very secluded and dark spot in deep woods.

The nesting of this species at New Haven was noticed by Mr. George Woolsey in 'Bulletin N. O. C.,' Vol. V, p. 116.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

**Probable Breeding of the Wheatear** (*Saxicola ænanthe*) **on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.**—I have before me three specimens of *Saxicola ænanthe*, all of which were shot at Godbout, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, near the point where the river widens into the Gulf, by Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau. Two others were seen, making five individuals noted within thirteen months. Following is the complete record: May 18, 1884, one shot. Sept. 19, 1884, male shot. May 24, 1885, one seen. June 9, 1885, female shot and mate seen.

Mr. Comeau writes me that in the female shot June 9, "the eggs were pretty well developed." He adds, "I think there can be no question now about the bird breeding on this coast."

It is safe to infer that the five individuals seen were but a small portion of those actually present along the coast; hence the species can no longer be regarded as "an accidental straggler from Europe." Moreover, the finding of two birds (presumably a pair) at Godbout so late as the 9th of June, taken in connection with the statement that the female contained ova which "were pretty well developed," point strongly to the conclusion that they would have nested at no very great distance. And this conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the Wheatear is known to breed in June at Disco, Greenland,\* fifteen hundred miles north of Godbout.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, N. Y.*

**Nest and Eggs of the Philadelphia Vireo.** The nest and eggs of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) have hitherto been unknown, so far as I can find. But on the 9th of June, 1884, while camped near

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\* Fabricius says of it: "Nidificat mense Junio inter lapides majores, gramine arido cum muscis et plumis raris intermixtis," etc. (*Fauna Grœnlandica*, 1780, p. 123); and nearly a century later (July 19, 1875), Sir George S. Nares found "several parties of young Wheatears . . . flying about the rocks near the shore" at Prœuen, nearly two hundred miles north of Disco (*Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea*, Vol. I, 1878, p. 29).

Duck Mountain, I found a nest of this species. It was hung from a forked twig about eight feet from the ground, in a willow which was the reverse of dense, as it grew in the shade of a poplar grove. The nest was pensile, as usual with the genus, formed of fine grass and birch bark. The eggs were four in number, and presented no obvious difference from those of the Red-eyed Vireo, but unfortunately they were destroyed by an accident before they were measured.

Before shooting her I watched the bird for a week. She exhibited a combination of shyness and fearlessness; but this is rather characteristic of the Vireos. She would continue on the nest while I watched her from just below, and when scared off would quietly hop on to a twig and then disappear in the foliage without uttering any complaint. Lying on the ground just below the nest I found another nest of precisely similar construction. This I hung on a low twig, intending to take it to camp on my return; but coming back it was again found on the ground; and though I hung it several times in the willow, taking care to fasten it as securely as the occupied nest, it was always pulled down. There is no doubt that the Vireo was the agent, but the motive for the act I can scarcely understand.

The bird on being shot answered perfectly to Coues's description, except that on the breast it was of a much brighter yellow than I was led to expect.—ERNEST E. T. SETON, *Toronto, Canada*.

**A White-winged Junco in Maryland.**—On February 1 of this year, I shot near Ilchester, Howard Co., Md., a male *Junco hyemalis* with very distinct white wing-bars; quite as well-marked as in typical *J. aikenii*. Although Juncos with traces of white on the wing-coverts are not very uncommon, this particular specimen is believed to be unique as regards the large amount of white. Several 'experts' who have examined it concur in pronouncing it singular in this respect. Otherwise it agrees with ordinary *hyemalis*. It is now in the U. S. National Museum (No. 102,219), where all 'good things' in the bird line should be.—C. W. BECKHAM, *Washington, D. C.*

**Junco annectens—A Correction.**—Owing to an unfortunate delay in the transmission of proof sheets, mention of the occurrence of *Junco annectens* was omitted from my article, "Winter Notes from New Mexico," in the present number of 'The Auk.' I took three individuals on December 6 and 22. They were all in company with *J. caniceps* and *J. oregonus*, and doubtless others passed unnoticed among the many flocks of Juncos constantly met with.—CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Capture of Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni in the Lower Hudson Valley, New York.**—For a short time in the autumn, included in the time between the 25th of September and the 10th of October, Sharp-tailed Finches are comparatively common over certain portions of the low